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CLEMATIS •

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CLEMATIS, MME. BARON-VEILLARD



WE ARE PLEASED to present this booklet on Clematis for the consideration of every gardener eager to know the newest and best varieties. Many are already familiar with such common sorts as *Paniculata*, but we are sure that the exciting new hybrids will find a ready welcome. They literally "sell themselves," for to see them is to want them.


Need we assure you that our plants are carefully grown and handled? From the time the cutting is made until the shipment starts on its way to our customers, we take the utmost pains to maintain the high quality which has made our business what it is. We offer this fine selection of Clematis with every confidence that each variety is a worthy one.



CLEMATIS HENRYI

CLEMATIS, NELLY MOSER





CLEMATIS
TANGUTICA
OBTUSI-
USCULA

CLEMATIS

for

Every Garden

•

THE Clematis is one of the most graceful and delightful of all climbing plants, yet it is unfamiliar to many gardeners who would be charmed by its beauty if only they got acquainted with the many species and hybrids now available. Both the large and the small-flowered kinds offer a whole new field for exploration by those interested in the ever-changing pageant of form and color.

The delicate appearance of the bloom would lead one to expect a plant most exacting in its requirements, yet once started in a suitable location the Clematis is not a difficult garden subject. In growth it is informal, readily adapting itself to a fence, old stump, arch or trellis. It may also be grown on wires, to create a pleasing tracery on garden walls.

This booklet's purpose is to bring the beauty of the Clematis into the consciousness of garden-lovers. Truly deserving of wider culture, it should find its way into more home surroundings.



THE *New* [⋈] [⋈]
SENSATIONAL
CLEMATIS
Crimson Star

This new Jackmani hybrid is
rich blood-red in color—vigorous
and free flowering.



The NEW CLEMATIS— objects of rare beauty

*“The clematis, the favour’d flower
Which boasts the name of virgin-bower.”*

—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

PERHAPS no climbing plant is better known than *Clematis paniculata*, but not one gardener in a hundred has ever seen some of the magnificent hybrid species which have been growing in a New York garden for nearly forty years. New treasures are ever being sought by garden lovers, for it is the novel and the unusual feature that every garden enthusiast strives to acquire. The large-flowering Clematis offers a new field of interest to the amateur. Not only are these flowers striking in color and size, but they have a sturdiness of growth, coupled with a delicacy of form, which makes them objects of rare beauty.

The name Clematis had its origin in Greek and signifies a climbing plant. Its botanical relationship connects it with the anemone and the buttercup, and the Clematis will one day be as familiar as are many of the plants of the ranunculus family. Since practically all of the large-flowering Clematis had their origin in Europe and Asia, they have been difficult to obtain in America. However, as early as 1838, *C. florida* was exhibited at a Massachusetts Horticultural Society meeting. By 1890, Parsons’ Nursery, on Long Island, had obtained 73 varieties which were offered to the public. With the turn of the 90’s came a revival of interest in naturalistic gardening, and the choice Clematis was somewhat neglected. Preceding the war many varieties were listed, but Ernest Wilson remarked, in 1928, that, for the most part, named varieties of Clematis were difficult to procure. No doubt Plant Quarantine 37 has retarded the development of interest in Clematis in America. Nevertheless, some 40 desirable varieties of Clematis are now available, and it will be observed that culture and care are very simple.

A partially shaded location is ideal. When planted in full sun, the lower stems and roots should be shaded by small plants, since it is essential to keep the Clematis roots cool and moist. A summer mulch of peat moss or spent hops may be used to advantage.

Like many garden plants, Clematis thrives best in a rich garden loam of rather light texture. Sand and peat moss may be added to a heavy soil to



GIPSY QUEEN

This handsome deep purple Clematis is a noteworthy addition to the summer garden.

loosen it. Then, too, the soil must be well drained. Lime should be mixed with the soil when planting, and if necessary it may be occasionally added thereafter, working it well into the soil without disturbing the roots (a spadeful to each barrow of soil). Applications of water during dry periods will help to keep the plants in a healthy condition. The addition of well-decomposed cow-manure, or any other animal manure or commercial plant food, worked well into the soil, will supply the necessary plant nutrients.

Planting and pruning require no special skill. Clematis should be planted with the collar of the plant at least 2 to 3 inches below the surface of the soil. Prepare a sufficiently large area to accommodate the roots easily and spread them loosely. Then firm the soil around the roots. It is not necessary to cultivate Clematis, and, in fact, the roots resent coddling. In pruning, one must remember that those species of Clematis which bloom in the spring months, such as *Montana rubens*, *Recta*, *Montana undulata*, etc., should not be pruned until fall, except for the removal of dead wood, which should be cut out in February or March. Varieties which produce bloom on new wood in the summer and fall should not be pruned until they have become well established; then the vines may be cut back to a height of 3 feet to encourage vigorous new growth. However, if height is desired for some special purpose, merely remove the dead wood and thin out the stems to insure strong growth. Experiments have proved that size and quality of blooms are superior when the plants are pruned severely. However, it is well to allow all Clematis plants to become well established before doing much in the way of pruning.

While the uncertain winters of the past few years have given gardeners much alarm, it is well to remember that winter-killing can be greatly checked



LADY CAROLINE NEVILLE



VILLE DE LYON



LADY BETTY BALFOUR



LANUGINOSA CANDIDA



KING EDWARD VII



MRS. ROBERT BRYDEN



THE PRESIDENT



PRINS HENDRIK

by simply applying a mulch of leaves, straw or peat, or well-rotted manure, in the late fall. The mulch can be made to do double duty since it can be incorporated with the soil in the spring. Amateur gardeners are well aware that a little extra care is worth while for most new plants in the garden, and this is true of Clematis. It might be of interest to state that Clematis plants have withstood a temperature of 40 degrees below zero without injury when a protective mulch had been used. It is the alternate freezing and thawing during winter months that does harm to plants, hence the reason for using a mulch. In the case of Clematis the injury occurs at the collar of the plant. For regions north of Washington, mulching is especially recommended not only the first winter, but as a cheap insurance every winter.

The large-flowered Clematis are an equally desirable adjunct to the small backyard garden, to the large estate, or to the public park, since they lend themselves to so many different treatments. Trellises, pergolas, arches, wire supports, fences, old stumps, and the like, make desirable supports for these extraordinary flowers. Clematis supported on wires make distinctive tracery on garden walls. Trellises covered with such species as *Lawsoniana*, or *Comtesse de Bouchaud*, and *Mme. Baron-Veillard*, to mention only a few, add color and charm to any veranda and help greatly to connect the house with the garden. Many climbing plants are used for this purpose, and it is always wise to choose plants of distinction and character to create such harmony. Indeed, the unique beauty of the Clematis makes it especially desirable for this purpose. Architectural features in the garden often seem to assume undue prominence, and there is a need for plant material which will embellish and yet soften such features as pergolas without being coarse. Practically every variety of the large-flowered Clematis can be used to advantage. It may be a definite color that is sought, or a certain feature that is needed to make a vista more complete. Clematis may be combined with climbing roses on fences and arbors, or they may be used on posts or old tree-stumps in the perennial border. Whatever may be the requirement in the way of climbing plants, there is surely some species or variety of Clematis that can be used. Not only is the color-range great (as the reader will observe from the many kinds listed), but the foliage and seed-pods are decidedly unique.

As cut-flowers in the home, many of the Clematis can be used to advantage. They may be put in tall vases or arranged in low bowls. Sometimes sprays can be used for drooping effects, to break the formality of the container.

The large-flowered Clematis hybrids are propagated by grafting, layering, and cuttings, but it is generally conceded by authorities that the most



CLEMATIS, NELLY MOSER, LENDS ITSELF TO PILLAR TREATMENT

satisfying plants are those grown from cuttings or layering, since there is no danger that the understock will predominate. It has also been observed that grafted stock is more susceptible to disease.

In the descriptions that follow, the reader will observe that the large-flowered Clematis vary in height from 6 to 15 feet or more. Then, too, the color-range is wide, including tones of many colors from wine-red to pure white, with blue and violet hues predominating. Several of the species are yellow, but this color is not found among the large-flowered hybrids. Flower forms are curious, unique, and interesting. Some are saucer-like, suggesting the form of pond-lilies, and others have unusual bell-like flowers. The smaller-flowered species are usually taller growers than the large-flowered hybrids, and more floriferous. Nevertheless, the quality and the distinctive beauty of the large-flowered varieties places them in a class apart. Truly, when the range of color, the exquisite beauty of form, and the simple cultural requirements of the large-flowered Clematis are better known they will be regarded among the choicest gems of twentieth-century horticulture.



ASCOTIENSIS



TANGUTICA OBTUSIUSCULA

Outstanding Hybrids

Since the publication of our catalogue in 1937, the Clematis has risen in popularity to a high degree. The new hybrids, selected for their color-range and form, are true aristocrats of the garden. As they become better known, they will inevitably replace many of our more common climbing plants.

It is difficult to realize that these lavishly colored hybrids are related to the familiar *Clematis paniculata* which is so modest in its display of color. The comparison is not made to disparage the value of this reliable and useful plant, but rather to impress the plant enthusiast with the great accomplishments of modern plant-breeding.

Crimson King and Mme. Edouard Andre are impressive in their regal coloring which is not widely separated in the spectrum, but each has its distinctive form.

Mme. Baron-Veillard and Lawsoniana rate attention for their soft texture and their delicate blending of tones.

The pastel beauty of Comtesse de Bouchaud sets it apart as a garden subject to be grown where it can be enjoyed at close range.

• OUTSTANDING HYBRIDS •

Duchess of Edinburgh is one of the few double hybrids in the genus. It has been found most adaptable to pot-culture as well as for general garden use.

The coloring of Lord Neville reminds one of the rich dark robes of royalty. This plant needs the support of a white trellis or a light wall to be fully enjoyed.

Clematis crispa and *C. texensis* are two outstanding species with urn-shaped flowers that are unique in form and color. They deserve a place in an informal planting where they may grow with abandon.

Elsa Späth and Henryi are decidedly unique. Blooms like those of Elsa Späth are enjoyed to best advantage against a light-colored wall or trellis. Henryi and Duchess of Edinburgh are well adapted to pot-culture because of their moderate growth-habit.

Montana undulata is a spring-blooming hybrid known for its floriferousness and its vigor.

Kermesina, a medium-flowered type, sends forth its flowers through the midsummer months.

The dainty yellow bells of Tangutica obtusiuscula are followed in autumn by silky seed-pods resembling tassels. Here is a variety for informal planting.

The pastel coloring of Mrs. Cholmondeley is a pleasing contrast to the rich tones of Ville de Paris.

Duchess of Albany, a hybrid of the scarlet Clematis of Texas, has a charm all its own.



MONTANA UNDULATA



RAMONA



CLEMATIS PANICULATA, GROWING

A Valuable Book on Clematis

Enthusiasts will find Earnest Markham's volume, "Clematis," published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, of great value. Although written from an English point of view, it contains a very significant chapter for American gardeners by J. E. Spingarn, who is America's outstanding authority on this genus.

In addition to a very complete treatise on the culture, care, and use of Clematis, this book contains a list of all the important species and varieties in cultivation. The price of this useful volume is \$2.00; it may be ordered from our office at Fairport, N. Y.

Articles of value on Clematis may be found also in the "Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture," by L. H. Bailey; "The Garden Dictionary," by Norman Taylor; "More Aristocrats of the Garden," by E. H. Wilson, and in the many horticultural periodicals.

Large-flowered Varieties

ASCOTIENSIS. Tapering buds which assume many interesting forms when unfolding their large, violet-blue petals, producing a star-like form, with a circle center of creamy stamens accentuating the distinctive outline of the flower. It attains a height of 8 to 10 feet, and its blooming period extends from July to late September.

COMTESSE DE BOUCHAUD. Gracefully curved, deeply veined petals that range in tone from satiny rose to rich pink. Delightfully different and appealing. The plant is a strong grower and a profuse bloomer from July to September, and reaches 8 to 10 feet in height.

CRIMSON KING. The name itself suggests the color, which is vinous red with brownish anthers. In size it is truly spectacular, for it often attains a diameter of 6 to 7 inches. Comparatively new, this showy hybrid (6 to 8 feet) holds the distinction of having the best red tone yet produced. The blooming period is from June to September.

CRIMSON STAR. A hybrid of the well-known and widely grown Jackmani, and possessing all the fine qualities of that variety. The color is a true rich red without any purplish tones. Its great vigor and quantities of flowers make it a favorite.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH. Double, pure white flowers not unlike a gardenia. White flowers make highlights in the shady garden and help to tone down the brilliant hues in the open border. It is interesting to note that this new introduction blooms on year-old wood, hence pruning should consist of removing only the dead wood in late February or March. The growth-habit of Duchess of Edinburgh suggests its use for pillar treatment.

ELSA SPÄTH. Here is a true deep blue Clematis with a rich dark center which is accentuated by the crown of anthers. Profuse in bloom from July to September, vigorous in growth, and attaining a height of 8 feet, this variety has many desirable qualities which should appeal to lovers of blue flowers. What a feature for a blue garden with Formosa or Regal Lilies in the foreground!

EDOUARD DESFOSSE. Very large flowers, violet-colored with deeper bars. The plant is of medium height.

EMPRESS OF INDIA. Light violet-purple with a deep purple base. The blooms are very rich and exotic-looking and are sure to be outstanding in any group of Clematis.

FAIRY QUEEN. Pale flesh-pink accentuated with brighter bars. Large blooms are produced in summer and fall, usually on short lateral summer shoots. Plants grow 10 to 12 feet high.

GIPSY QUEEN. A hybrid of the well-known Jackmani, Gipsy Queen has velvety violet-purple flowers of a pleasing size. It is typically a summer-blooming variety with all the vigor of its parent, and it should be pruned severely in early spring.

HENRYI. It might well have been called Henryi gigantea, for the large white flowers not infrequently measure 8 inches across. Although the growth is vigorous and it climbs to a height of 8 feet, Henryi is outstanding for its quality of bloom rather than its quantity. Here is a hybrid of rare beauty.

HULDINE. A translucent white variety with mauve-pink markings. The blooms are 4 inches in diameter, and since they appear on summer shoots the plants can be pruned hard in the spring. Vigorous plant 10 to 15 feet tall.

JACKMANI. The most popular of all the large-flowering Clematis in America, with large, velvety violet-purple flowers. Rapid and vigorous in growth, often 10 feet high, it is profuse in bloom throughout the summer and early autumn. Its beauty and perfection can be retained by cutting back plants to 3 feet in order to encourage strong new wood.

JACKMANI ALBA. A pure white form of the popular Jackmani.

JACKMANI RUBRA. A very dark red form of Jackmani. Produces its well-shaped flowers over a long season.

JACKMANI SUPERBA. Dark violet-purple and larger than Jackmani, it may well be considered a splendid addition to the large-flowered Clematis because of its rich substance.

KERMESINA. A velvety-textured, rich red flower of medium size, somewhat lighter at the center. The broad petals are prominently veined and rather square at the ends.

KING EDWARD VII. Crimson bars against a violet background undoubtedly suggested the royal name of this variety. The large and distinctive blossoms are produced on 8 to 10-foot vines during the summer and fall months.

KING OF THE BELGIANS. Light mauve with deeper blue bars. A medium-sized plant that blooms early in the season, producing its flowers on old wood.

LADY BETTY BALFOUR. *Clematis viticella*, introduced to England from Spain in the sixteenth century, has given us many delightful hybrids, among them Lady Betty Balfour. In early spring it should be cut back half way if one would enjoy the full value of its velvety purple flowers through the summer months.

LADY CAROLINE NEVILLE. In contrast to Lord Neville, this hybrid wears a mantle of bluish lavender barred with mauve. A good grower, flowering freely, it should find a place in many gardens.

LADY NORTHCLIFFE. Of comparatively recent introduction is lovely Lady Northcliffe. The large flowers are deep lavender with bright blue tints in pleasing harmony with the purple base and showy stamens.

LANUGINOSA CANDIDA. An all-white variety with large flowers produced in summer and autumn. Plants grow about 10 feet tall.

LASURSTERN. Deep blue flowers of unusual size, borne in June and July. Medium-tall plants that bloom abundantly.

LAWSONIANA. Another blue Clematis, but this one is flushed with mauve and is most attractive. Large flowers with overlapping petals, a long blooming season (June to September), and a strong, rich growth make it a striking feature in the landscape.

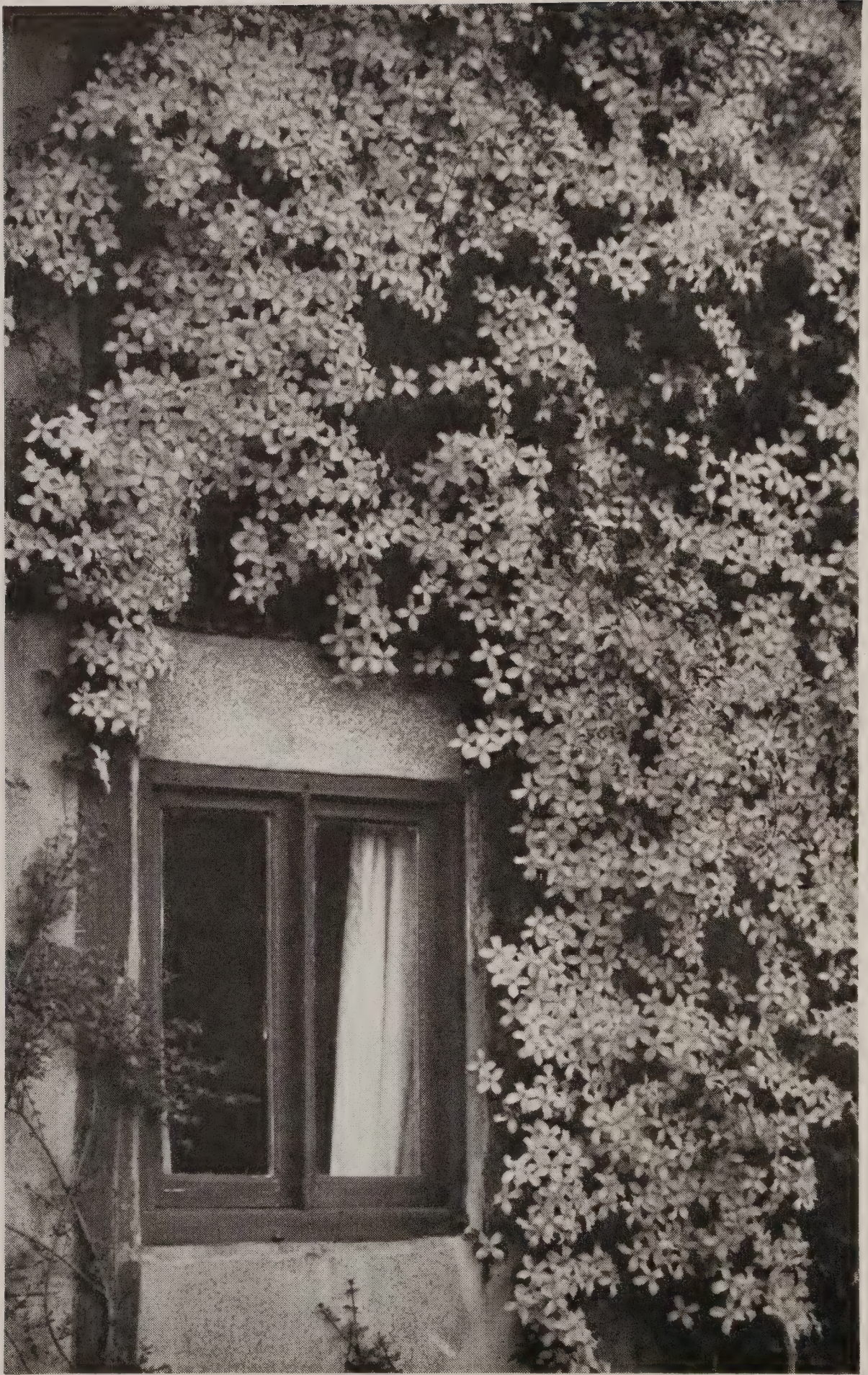
LORD NEVILLE. With petals rich in texture, like plum-colored velvet, Lord Neville will add a note of luxury to any garden. Where average height and long blooming season are desired, together with flowers unusual in outline and exquisite in color, this extraordinary plant will meet the requirements.



MR. G. J. PATIJN



ELSA SPATH



CLEMATIS MONTANA RUBENS

MME. BARON-VEILLARD. If pastel tones are desired, the warm lavender flowers of this French introduction will undoubtedly meet with approval. As the days get cooler, the color of the blooms becomes more intense, and its growth is checked only by frost. It is tall growing (10 to 12 feet), sturdy of growth, and very profuse in bloom. The flowers are moderate in size, borne in generous clusters, and of unusually delicate beauty. From all accounts, Mme. Baron-Veillard is destined to become very popular.

MME. EDOUARD ANDRÉ. Another red Clematis, but this one has a purplish cast, the flowers are smaller, and the petals are more rounded than those of *Jackmani rubra* and *Crimson King*. Perhaps more modest in its rapidity of growth (7 feet), it excels, however, in a profusion of bloom. A cluster of these flowers suggests the richness and texture of an old Persian rug.

MR. G. J. PATIJN. A recent hybrid which is unique for its double flowers, this variety is the only double form that approaches the universally popular *Clematis Jackmani* in color. The large, double, pale blue flowers are at their best in midsummer. Mr. G. J. Patijn offers possibilities for pot-culture.

MRS. CHOLMONDELEY. Wisteria-blue is featured by this lady with the long name, and the color, we think, is far more remarkable than the name. Rare delicacy of color and large, open flowers, borne in profusion, are desirable qualities for summer-flowering vines, and it is extraordinary to find such an unusual tone of blue in this group of plants.

MRS. GEORGE JACKMAN. A satiny white form of *Clematis patens*. Large blooms freely produced in early summer on a plant of medium height.

NELLY MOSER. Among the many excellent hybrids of *Clematis lanuginosa* the so-called "Woolly-leaved Clematis," is Nelly Moser. Red bars accentuate the pale mauve petals. Truly an unusual flower, profuse in its bloom and vigorous in its growth (10 to 12 feet), this variety will bring new interest to the summer garden.

PERLE D'AZUR. Large sky-blue flowers in summer and autumn, usually produced on short lateral summer shoots. The blooms are borne on 10-foot plants.



CRIMSON KING



MME. BARON-VEILLARD



CRISPA



DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH



LAWSONIANA



LORD NEVILLE



COMTESSE DE BOUCHAUD



MRS. CHOLMONDELEY



TEXENSIS



DUCHESS OF ALBANY



MME. EDOUARD ANDRÉ



VILLE DE PARIS

PRINS HENDRIK (PRINCE HENDRICK). There is something indescribably beautiful about blue flowers. Prins Hendrik is azure-blue, with ruffled petals often 7 inches or more in diameter. Indeed, the flowers suggest the beauty of rare orchids. It is desirable for conservatory treatment as well as for outdoor use, and in either case, the flowers last well when cut. Since it reaches a height of about 7 feet, it can be cared for easily in a conservatory and can be trained for a desired effect.

RAMONA. Probably so named because it suggested something of the beauty of the Indian maiden, this lavender-blue Clematis is accentuated by a disk of darker anthers. Short, pointed buds, rounded petals which make a full flower, and vigorous growth are the distinguishing marks of this exceptional variety which is a fine bloomer during the summer months.

THE PRESIDENT. White trellises embellished with the reddish plum-violet blossoms of The President will give to the summer garden that richness which the dark-flowered climbing roses provide in June. It has proved to be a thrifty variety, producing its blooms freely the entire length of its 10-foot vines. This plant will appeal to the discriminating gardener.

VILLE DE LYON. This Clematis produces an abundance of carmine-red flowers which are all the more striking because of the darker tones in the center of each blossom. From July until September it clambers to a height of 8 to 10 feet, displaying its profusion of bloom that is suggestive of some rare and luxurious fabric.

VILLE DE PARIS. Violet-blue flowers $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across—rich and warm in tone. July to September is the blooming season and 8 feet seems to be the maximum height of this French favorite.

W. E. GLADSTONE. Large blooms of heavenly blue color from June to October. Plants about 10 feet tall.

WILLIAM KENNETT. The coolness of deep lavender is a welcome adjunct to any garden, and it is all the more effective when the flowers are unusual in character. In addition to having a long blooming period (June to September), William Kennett is a sturdy grower and produces flowers of exceptional size.

Small-flowered Varieties

ADMIRATION. One of the group of *Clematis coccinea* hybrids, glowing pink in color. This is a distinctive family, with flowers in trumpet or bell shape. The plants grow to a moderate height, and bloom in summer and fall.

COUNTESS OF ONSLOW. Bell or urn-shaped flowers of brilliant violet-purple. A plant that grows to medium height and blooms in summer and autumn.

CRISPA. Also known as Marsh or Curly Clematis, it is characterized by graceful foliage and dainty bell or urn-shaped flowers. The color of this species, which is indigenous to the South, has been described as steel-blue, and it has proved hardy in northern New York. While its native habitat is that of a swamp, it thrives well in ordinary loam that has been well limed. These curious, bell-like flowers are in evidence from July to September and the plant can be expected to climb 8 feet on a trellis, or better still, scramble over some early-blooming shrub.

DAVIDIANA. Bears clusters of bright blue hyacinth-shaped flowers. The semi-shrubby plant is most useful in the perennial border. Grows about 4 feet tall.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY. Vigorous sprays of gorgeous pink, trumpet-like flowers on slender but sturdy stems suggest a grace and a delicacy rarely found among climbing plants. The dark brown center of the flower and the white streaks on the outer side of the petals are interesting features. July to September is the blooming period, and this variety is particularly desirable where it can be seen at close range. Of interest to those who are partial to American plants is the fact that this magnificent hybrid had its origin as a hybrid of *Texensis*—the Scarlet Clematis of Texas.

GRACE DARLING. A delicate carmine-rose flower of trumpet or bell form. Medium-tall plants blooming in summer and fall.

JOUINIANA, SPINGARN VARIETY. J. E. Spingarn, our great Clematis authority, has developed a vigorous strain of *Clematis Jouiniana* which can be used to great advantage for covering fences, tree stumps, or arbors. Fragrant pale lavender flowers in long racemes characterize this late variety which blooms from August until frost calls a halt to all growth.

MACROPETALA. This native of northern China and Siberia is usually called the Downy Clematis. The 3-inch flowers are of exquisite lavender coloring with two rows of sepals and the whole flower is covered with down. Grows 8 to 10 feet tall.

MONTANA ALBA. A white form of Montana, growing 10 to 15 feet in height. Blooms in May and June.

MONTANA RUBENS. "China, the mother of gardens," gave us this early-blooming variety with its rosy red flowers, 1 to 2 inches across, which change to a deep, clear pink as they expand. Here is a plant, too, for the garden in late May and June. It will enhance the beauty of any window, and seems particularly adapted for growing on walls, since it grows 10 to 15 feet tall. The dark rich foliage, overcast with purple tones, lends interest through the summer. Because of the fact that it blooms on year-old wood, pruning should consist of the removal of dead wood only.

MONTANA UNDULATA. Similar to Montana rubens in its general characteristics, this variety is distinguished by its soft mauve-pink flowers. A setting of stone, preferably a wall or a terrace, will do much to bring out the beauty of this Asiatic treasure.

MRS. ROBERT BRYDEN. Pale watery blue flowers in clusters. A vigorous new hybrid reaching 15 to 18 feet in height.

PANICULATA. Familiar and desirable, this plant, with its panicles of fragrant white flowers, needs no description. It is a prolific grower and an abundant bloomer, with decorative foliage.

RECTA. A shrubby Clematis for the herbaceous border, producing white flowers in June and again in September. This species is decidedly short of stature—2 to 3 feet.

SPOONERI ROSEA. An abundance of deep apple-blossom-pink flowers on plants which reach 10 to 15 feet. Blooms in May and June.

TANGUTICA OBTUSIUSCULA. Yellow bells on stately stems, or modest Chinese lanterns—describe them as you will, these flowers are golden yellow, dainty, and unusual. In late June come the first flowers, and the blooming carries through until September. This best of the yellow Clematis is at home clambering over a rock.

TEXENSIS. Texas may well be proud of this species, often listed as Coccinea, which has its natural habitat in that great state. The curious urn-shaped flowers of reddish rose, softened on the inner side with buff and pinkish buff tones, make this plant unique. The long-haired seed-clusters are truly fascinating. Plant this species near a fence or let it ramble over a stone wall, and it will soon take on a character all its own. It is well to know that this plant is herbaceous in our climate, and sends up entirely new growth each year.

VIRGINIANA. Commonly known as Virgin's-Bower, this native species is a rampant grower and is often found along shady roadsides. It is ideal for the wild garden where naturalistic effects are desired. A profusion of white flowers in August and September, followed by curiously beautiful seed-pods, makes this species an interesting feature for big-scale planting.

The large chaste white flowers produced by Clematis Henryi are very attractive against a dark stump or trellis. This variety makes a pleasing contrast with the various darker-colored sorts.



CLEMATIS HENRYI



CLEMATIS
NELLY MOSER

Nelly Moser is a novelty variety with a contrasting stripe on each petal. The 10 to 12-foot plants bloom profusely from June to October; growth is vigorous and free.



CLEMATIS
RAMONA



CLEMATIS, LADY CAROLINE NEVILLE

Many parts of the world have contributed to make the Clematis family what it is today. Some species came from the Orient; others are natives of North America and various parts of Europe. Showiest are the large-flowered hybrids, but the smaller-flowered ones are interesting, too, for their diverse forms.



VILLE DE LYON

CLEMATIS, VILLE DE LYON PRODUCES ITS CARMINE-RED BLOOMS ABUNDANTLY





CLEMATIS JOUINIANA, SPINGARN VARIETY

Clematis for Pot-Culture

In recent years potted plants have not had the wide use that they merit, partly because many gardeners have wearied of such plants as fuchsias, geraniums, and lantanas. However, there are many parts of the garden where little-known pot-plants may be used to advantage.

Recent building trends are featuring terraces and unusual porches which provide opportunity for the use of specimen plants. Oftentimes they are effective for accent purposes near steps or changes of level.

The cultural directions given for forcing Clematis are also applicable to plants grown outside in pots. The pods may be plunged in coal-ashes or set in a coldframe until foliage has developed. In fact, most gardeners usually grow their potted plants in such a way until they are ready to flower. Applications of liquid manure at periodic intervals will help materially.

It should be remembered that potted plants require watering frequently when they are set on terraces or porches, and careful attention to this factor

is of vital importance. Another point to emphasize is that Clematis require sunlight to produce well-developed flowers, and one cannot expect to obtain satisfactory flowering plants in heavy shade.

Forcing Clematis for flower shows or for house decoration offers little or no difficulty. Six-inch pots are both convenient and large enough to hold an average-size plant. Bearing in mind the fact that Clematis thrives best in rich soil, care must be taken to obtain a balanced potting mixture.

A potting soil composed of three parts of gritty loam, one part leaf-mold, a small amount of lime or lime rubble, will be found satisfactory. This mixture should be put through a coarse sieve. Provide ample drainage of broken crock in each pot. Experienced gardeners have found that moderately firm potting suits the plants best.

The temperature and moisture requirements for Clematis are similar to those of other potted plants grown in greenhouses. A temperature varying from 65 to 72 degrees is satisfactory. Water the plants thoroughly after potting and thereafter treat them like other potted plants.

If one would have well-formed specimens, supports should be provided as soon as the potting is done. It may be a bamboo cane, a piece of strong wire, or a simple wooden trellis. The potted specimen of Clematis illustrated on page 39 has been trained on a globular wire form. If these forms are used, string may be interwoven for additional support.

Usually Clematis grown in a greenhouse produces ample foliage and comes into bloom about eight to ten weeks after planting. The blooming-date depends on the temperature of the greenhouse. It may be stated safely that plants grown in a temperature of 65 degrees are more satisfactory than those forced at a higher temperature.

The enduring quality of the blooms, together with their beauty of form and color, makes Clematis highly desirable pot-plants.

Among the best varieties for general pot-culture and forcing are: Mme. Edouard André, Lawsoniana, Crimson King, Prins Hendrik, Mrs. Cholmondeley, Duchess of Edinburgh, Comtesse de Bouchaud, Elsa Späth, Lord Neville. All are good to begin with.

ORNAMENTAL VINES



BITTERSWEET
Celastrus scandens

An old Wisteria vine that has bloomed for years in the same spot is a treasured specimen in any garden. The long clusters of spectacular flowers are breath-taking in their loveliness.



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI



The Honeysuckle family adds fragrance above all to the summer garden. These vines make excellent screens for porches, and have a softening effect wherever they may be planted.



LONICERA, GOLDFLAME



LONICERA SEMPERVIRENS



LONICERA HECKROTTI



← LONICERA JAPONICA HALLIANA

ORNAMENTAL VINES



There are so many different kinds of vines at the disposal of American gardeners that there is no need for anyone to resort to the same one for every situation. They vary greatly in foliage and flower, in habit of growth and vigor. Each one deserves to be used in the location it likes best, and it is better to choose a vine for the place it is to be planted than to purchase a vine and then try to make it grow in an unsuitable situation.

English Ivy and *Euonymus radicans vegetus* are evergreen vines that are very vigorous in growth, but the latter is likely to be more hardy. Once started, it needs protection for the first winter but then flourishes. Engelmann's Ivy grows quickly and clings easily to walls. Boston Ivy is another excellent wall covering but it is not evergreen.

Several vines are particularly appropriate for planting beside arbors and pergolas. The graceful racemes of the Wisteria and the pipe-shaped flowers of Dutchman's Pipe are seen to best advantage when they are in such a location. Silver Lace Vine, with its clouds of silvery blooms, quickly provides a screen for a porch or trellis. The Trumpet Vine is a fine choice for rambling over an old stump or for training on a trellis. Its clusters of funnel-shaped, orange-scarlet flowers are showy amid the profuse foliage.

For covering banks and bare patches of ground and rocks, the various Honeysuckles are especially adapted. The dense foliage and sweetly fragrant flowers of Hall's Japan Honeysuckle make it very good for this purpose; *Lonicera Heckrottii* is unusually generous with its bloom. Besides being a strong climber suitable for such locations as covering tree stumps and posts, the American Bittersweet produces bright fruits for home decoration all winter. The Kudzu Vine is good for sunny places; after dying to the ground every fall, it grows well again the next season.

With this selection of vines to choose from, there is no need for any unsightly spots around the home grounds to continue to be an eyesore. The graceful growth of vines seems made to order to cover or screen these places, and to make of the garden a more harmonious and delightful haven.

AMPELOPSIS HETEROPHYLLA. Porcelain Ampelopsis. Handsome foliage that is deeply lobed, shining green. Of note are the fruits which come in September or October. They are pale lilac at first, changing to bright blue and sometimes finally to white. They are most showy and attractive.

AMPELOPSIS LOWI. The leaves of this variety are only 1½ inches long—very dainty and delicate-looking—and for this reason this is a good sort to make a fine tracery on walls. The foliage is purplish when young.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA. Virginia Creeper. This vine, more correctly known as *Parthenocissus*, is one of our most vigorous native climbers. While it adapts itself readily to trellises and arbors, it is often found clambering over stone walls. Each autumn its foliage is clothed in shades of gold and scarlet.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA ENGELMANNI. Engelmann's Ivy. Smaller leaves of leathery texture, as well as a denser growth-habit, characterize this improved variety.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI. Boston Ivy. Almost too well known to need description, this vigorous climber seems to thrive even under smoky city conditions, making a rich mass of dark green foliage. Its ability to cling to almost any surface and its rich autumn color are among its desirable qualities.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO. Dutchman's Pipe. The curious brownish pipe-shaped flowers are a delight to children and the large heart-shaped leaves make a dense screen. Few vines are better adapted to porches or pergolas.

BIGNONIA, *MME. GALEN*. Clusters of immense orange-red blooms. Really spectacular.

BIGNONIA RADICANS. Trumpet Vine. Luxuriant foliage and brilliant clusters of orange-scarlet flowers make this American vine a worthy adjunct to any garden. It may be trained on old tree stumps or on trellises, or it may even be allowed to grow wild.

CELASTRUS SCANDENS. American Bittersweet. Here is a vigorous climbing plant that will grow readily in partial shade. To prevent it from becoming too rampant, it should be pruned frequently. The familiar autumn fruits are always useful for indoor decoration.

EUONYMUS RADICANS COLORATUS. An important form for autumn color effects—the foliage turns brilliant red.

EUONYMUS RADICANS VEGETUS. A rapid-growing form which clings readily, with showy orange fruits in autumn.

HEDERA HELIX. Large-leaf English Ivy. Few plants are richer in texture or of more enduring beauty than the English Ivy. It may be used effectively on brick or stone walls or treated as a ground-cover.

LONICERA, *GOLDFLAME*. A free-flowering climber with brilliant flame-colored flowers having inner portion creamy golden yellow.

LONICERA HECKROTTI. Everblooming Honeysuckle. A superb ground-cover with glaucous foliage and delightful two-tone blossoms which are warm crimson outside and bright yellow inside. As its common name suggests, it blooms freely through the summer and may be grown on trellises where a climber of moderate height is desired.

LONICERA JAPONICA HALLIANA. Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. Delightfully fragrant, free flowering, and vigorous growing, this vine is commonly used where dense screening effects are needed or as a ground-cover. The almost evergreen character of the foliage gives this familiar plant added distinction.

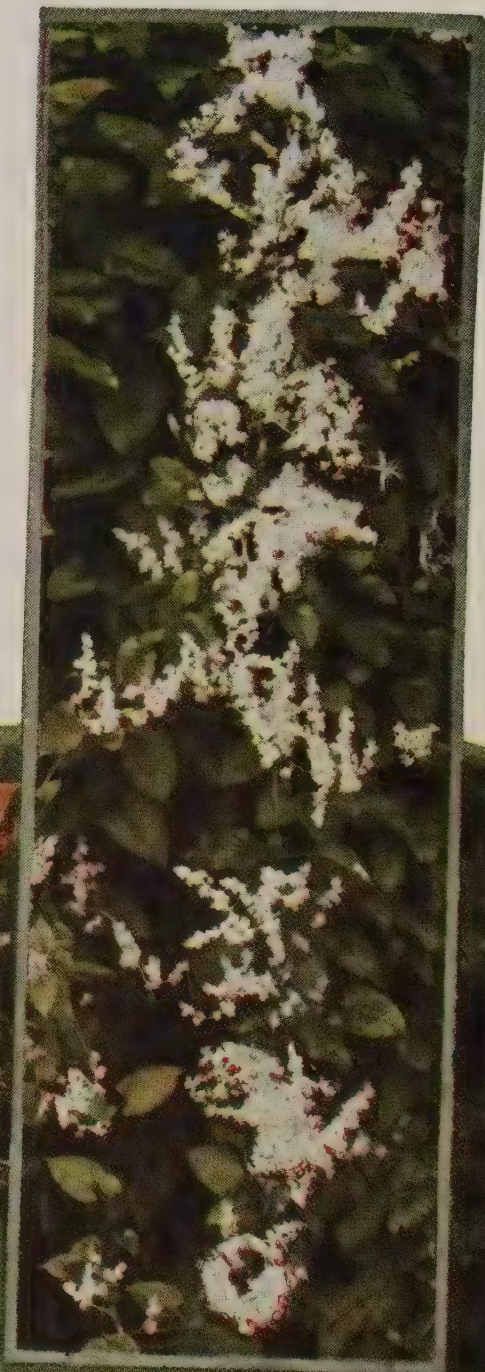


HEDERA HELIX ON SUNDIAL

Both the feathery blooms of the Silver Lace Vine and the sturdy dark leaves of English Ivy play an important part in clothing the garden with living drapery.

POLYGONUM
AUBERTI

SILVER
LACE
VINE
↓



LONICERA SEMPERVIRENS. Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle. Although this species has no distinctive fragrance, it is notable for its clusters of tubular scarlet blossoms and its brilliant red fruits.

LONICERA TELLMANNIANA. Golden Giant Honeysuckle. This desirable hybrid with its rich yellow blooms, shaded bronzy red, is free flowering and vigorous in its growth.

POLYGONUM AUBERTI. Silver Lace Vine. For immediate screening effects the Silver Lace Vine is invaluable. It is a rampant grower and blooms over a long period. Plant it on a cedar post or a trellis for accent effects.

PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA. Kudzu Vine. A rapid-growing climber with spikes of purple pea-shaped flowers.

WISTERIA, PINK WEEPING. Choice variety with delicate coloring.

WISTERIA, PURPLE. Grafted plants are offered, since they bloom sooner than plants raised from seed.

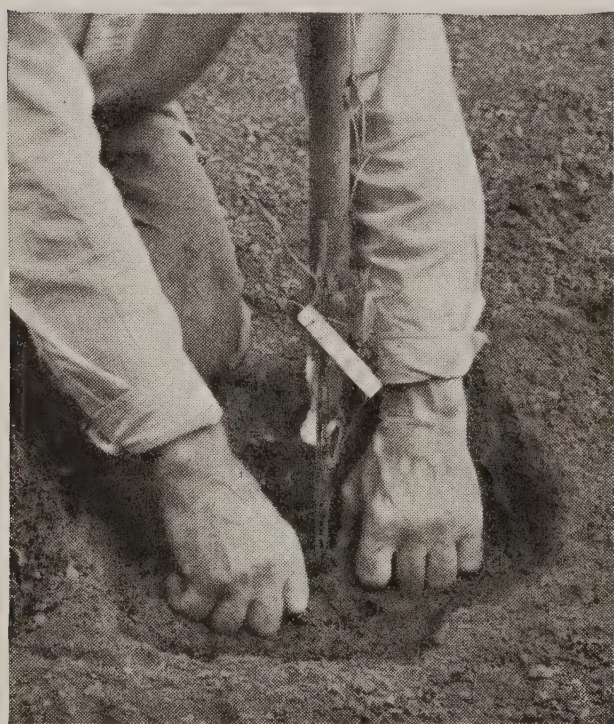
WISTERIA, WHITE. This form has a beauty all its own.



EUONYMUS RADICANS VEGETUS AND TSUGA CAROLINIANA



Set crown 2 inches below ground level



Firm soil well around roots



Fall planting—hill up soil

OUTDOOR PLANTING



In planting Clematis outdoors, it is important to choose a location where the roots will be partly shaded. If the plant is set in full sun, a summer mulch is recommended to keep the roots cool and moist. A well-drained soil of rather light texture is best. Sand and peat moss will help to loosen ground that is too heavy, and a handful of lime for each plant is advised if the soil is inclined to be acid. Lime may also be dug lightly into the ground occasionally after the plant is established. In very dry seasons water may well be applied, and a dressing of well-rotted cow-manure or balanced plant food will be of benefit.

A hole should be prepared large enough to accommodate the roots without crowding. The collar of the plant is set about 2 inches below soil level; the roots are spread out comfortably and the ground firmed well around them. The stake to which the plant is fastened for shipment is left in place when setting out the plant; it will support the main stem and prevent damage to it.

Clematis may be planted in either spring or fall. In the latter case the earth is hilled up for protection against winter-killing. An annual mulch of leaves, manure or similar material is advisable.

JAMES I. GEORGE & SON, Fairport, N. Y.

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Very Plain

City and State.....Forwarded by.....

Mail, Express, or Freight

Amount Enclosed Cash, \$.....Money Order, \$.....Draft or Check, \$.....

State how much money you enclose

QUANTITY	NAME OF ARTICLE	Dollars	Cents
	2-year plants, grown on own roots, prepaid (East of the Mississippi River) by express or parcel post at proper planting time		
	SPECIAL COLLECTION OFFERS		
3	\$1.00 varieties.	\$2	50
3	\$1.25 varieties.	3	25
3	\$1.50 varieties.	4	00
6	\$1.00 varieties.....	\$5	00
6	\$1.25 varieties.....	6	25
6	\$1.50 varieties.....	7	50
	Planting instructions accompany each shipment of plants		
	CLEMATIS		
	Admiration.....	\$1	50
	Ascotiensis.....	1	25
	Comtesse de Bouchaud.....	1	25
	Countess of Onslow.....	1	50
	Crimson King.....	1	50
	Crimson Star.....	1	50
	Crispa.....		85
	Davidiana.....		50
	Duchess of Albany.....	1	50
	Duchess of Edinburgh.....	1	00
	Edouard Desfosse.....	1	25
	Elsa Spath.....	1	25
	Empress of India.....	1	25
	Fairy Queen.....	1	00
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	Continued on next page		
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POSTAGE CHARGES WEST	{ 1 plant 15 cts.	3 plants 37 cts.	5 plants 59 cts.
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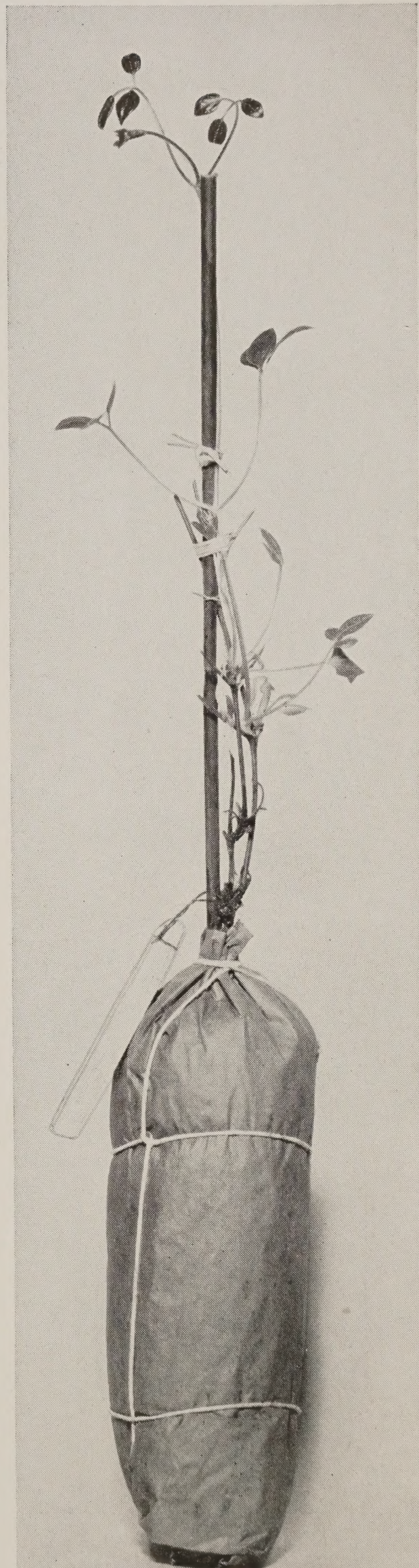
It is important to remind our garden-minded friends that all of our plants are grown in sterilized soil to eliminate the damage done by nematodes or eel-worms. By taking this precaution it is possible to ship all plants free of disease.

Each plant is carefully packed for shipping as indicated in the illustration opposite, and complete planting directions are sent with each order.

Prices cover strong two-year plants, grown on their own roots. Postage or express prepaid by us east of the Mississippi. Shipments will be made at proper planting time in your locality.



CLEMATIS ADAPTED TO POT-CULTURE
See page 30



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· CLEMATIS



CLEMATIS LAWSONIANA